

(1) The individual is a member or adherent of any recognized church or religious sect which teaches its members or adherents to rely solely, in the treatment and care of any physical or mental impairment, on prayer or spiritual means through the application and use of the tenets or teachings of such church or sect; and

(2) His refusal to accept rehabilitation services was due solely to his adherence to the teachings or tenets of his church or sect.

[32 FR 19159, Dec. 20, 1967, as amended at 38 FR 9429, Apr. 16, 1973; 59 FR 1633, Jan. 12, 1994]

§ 404.423 Manner of making deductions.

Deductions provided for in §§ 404.415, 404.417, 404.421, and 404.422 (as modified in § 404.458) are made by withholding benefits (in whole or in part, depending upon the amount to be withheld) for each month in which an event causing a deduction occurred. If the amount to be deducted is not withheld from the benefits payable in the month in which the event causing the deduction occurred, such amount constitutes a *deduction overpayment* and is subject to adjustment or recovery in accordance with the provisions of subpart F of this part.

§ 404.424 Total amount of deductions where more than one deduction event occurs in a month.

If more than one of the deduction events specified in §§ 404.415, 404.417, and 404.421 occurred in any 1 month, each of which would occasion a deduction equal to the benefit for such month, only an amount equal to such benefit is deducted.

§ 404.425 Total amount of deductions where deduction events occur in more than 1 month.

If a deduction event described in §§ 404.415, 404.417, 404.421, and 404.422 occurs in more than 1 month, the total amount deducted from an individual's benefits is equal to the sum of the deductions for all months in which any such event occurred.

§ 404.428 Earnings in a taxable year.

(a) *General.* (1) In applying the annual earnings test (see § 404.415(a)) under this subpart, all of a beneficiary's earnings (as defined in § 404.429) for all months of the beneficiary's taxable year are used even though the individual may not be entitled to benefits during all months of the taxable year. (See, however, § 404.430 for the rule which applies to earnings of a beneficiary who attains age 72 during the taxable year (age 70 for months after December 1982)).

(2) The taxable year of an employee is presumed to be a calendar year until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Social Security Administration that the individual has a different taxable year. A self-employed individual's taxable year is a calendar year unless the individual has a different taxable year for the purposes of subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In either case, the number of months in a taxable year is not affected by—(i) The time a claim for social security benefits is filed, (ii) attainment of any particular age, (iii) marriage or the termination of marriage, or (iv) adoption. For beneficiaries who die on or before November 10, 1988, a taxable year ends with the month of the death of the beneficiary. The month of death is counted as a month of the deceased beneficiary's taxable year in determining whether the beneficiary had excess earnings for the year under § 404.430. For beneficiaries who die after November 10, 1988, the number of months used in determining whether the beneficiary had excess earnings for the year under § 404.430 is 12.

(b) *When derived.* Wages as defined in § 404.429(c) are derived and includable as earnings for the months and year in which the beneficiary rendered the services. Net earnings from self-employment, or net losses therefrom, are derived, or incurred, and are includable as earnings or losses, in the year for which such earnings or losses are reportable for Federal income tax purposes.

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